





PAGER Version 6

M 7.1, 138km E of Bitung, Indonesia

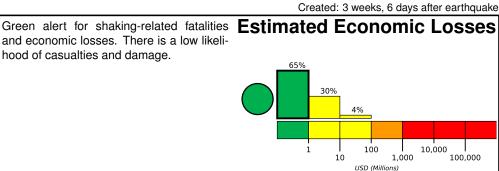
Origin Time: 2019-11-14 16:17:40 UTC (Fri 01:17:40 local) Location: 1.6199° N 126.4140° E Depth: 33.0 km FOR TSUNAMI INFORMATION, SEE: tsunami.gov

Estimated Fatalities 65%

100

10

and economic losses. There is a low likelihood of casualties and damage.



Estimated Population Exposed to Earthquake Shaking

100,000

10,000

1,000

ESTIMATED POPULATION EXPOSURE (k=x1000)		_*	22k*	2,801k	639k	0	0	0	0	0
ESTIMATED MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY		ı	11-111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PERCEIVED SHAKING		Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	Resistant Structures	None	None	None	V. Light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy
	Vulnerable Structures	None	None	None	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy	V. Heavy

^{*}Estimated exposure only includes population within the map area.

Population Evacure

Structures

Overall, the population in this region resides in structures that are vulnerable to earthquake shaking, though resistant structures exist. The predominant vulnerable building types are unreinforced brick with concrete floor and precast concrete frame with wall construction.

Historical Earthquakes

Date	Dist.	Mag.	Max	Shaking
(UTC)	(km)		MMI(#)	Deaths
2007-01-21	56	7.5	VI(283k)	3
1994-10-08	359	6.8	VII(5k)	1
1994-01-21	164	6.9	IX(28k)	7

Recent earthquakes in this area have caused secondary hazards such as tsunamis that might have contributed to losses.

Selected City Exposure from GeoNames.org

MMI City Population Bitung 137k Manado 452k ٧ Kema <1kTongutisungi <1k٧ Kauditan <1k٧ Tatelu <1kIV Tondano 33k IV **Tomohon** 28k IV **Ternate** 102k IV Sofifi 36k

Tobelo bold cities appear on map.

IV

(k = x1000)

10k

Population Exposure					population per 1 sq. km from Landscan			
0	5	50	100	500	1000	5000	10000	
. 2 4 ° N	125.	1°W	ako	126,8 W Manga	rang	128.4	1 ° W	
3.4°N	IV	Q Ulu (Bahoi) Talise	VI			~/°{	9	
1.8°N		V		*)	Ternat IV	od C	~~	
0.1 ° N	ent is automa			Į		Mafa	150	

PAGER content is automatically generated, and only considers losses due to structural damage. Limitations of input data, shaking estimates, and loss models may add uncertainty.